

# LIM with TIFUUN

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SUBLIME-TIFUUN All Hands Meeting  
14-15 Oct. 2025

## Today's talk

- A Quick Demo of Map Making with gateau
- Detectability of LIM Power Spectrum

## Tomorrow's talk

- Simulation and emission models for LIM mock
- How to Compute Power Spectrum
- Future prospects (what if we have a much better mapping speed?)

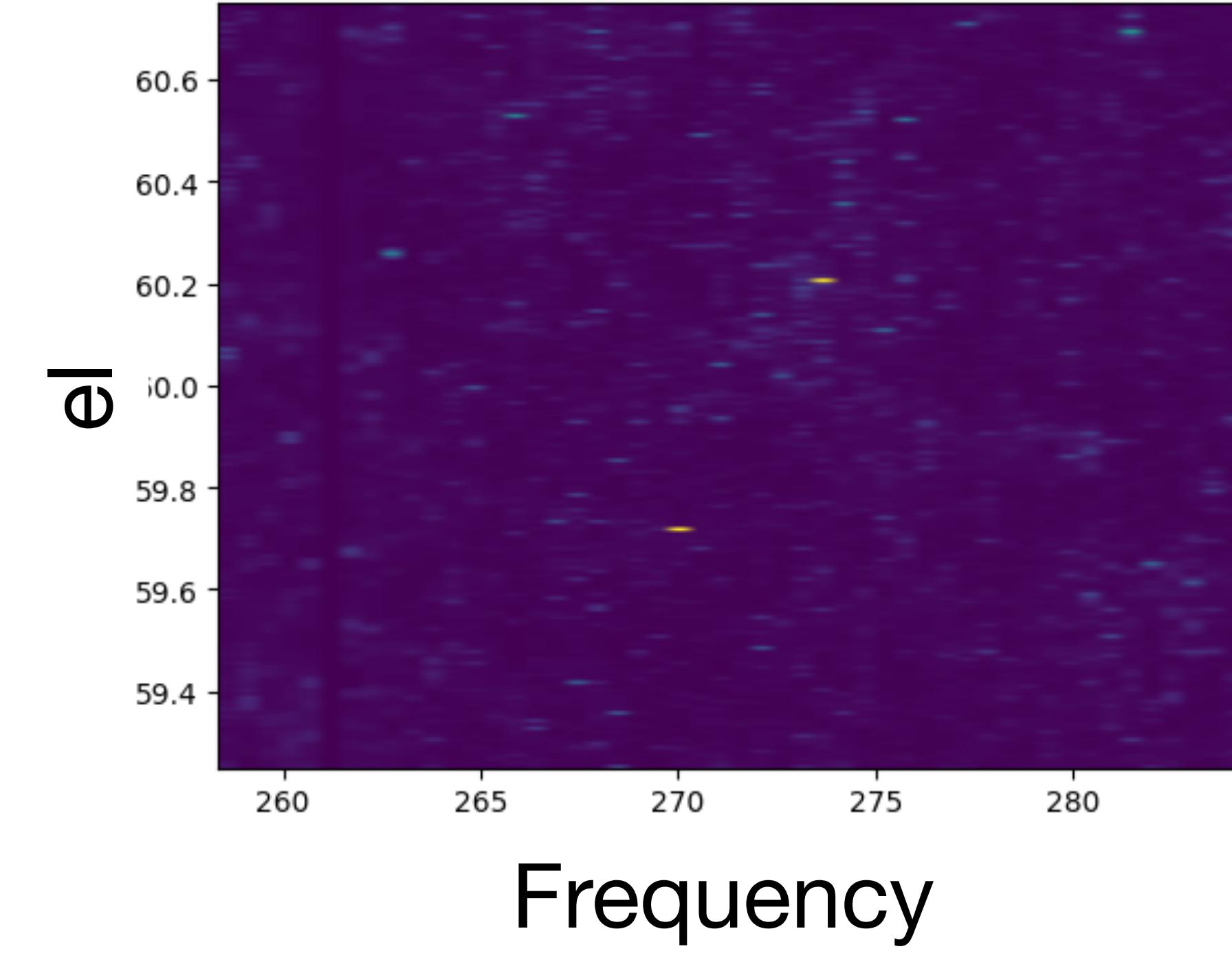
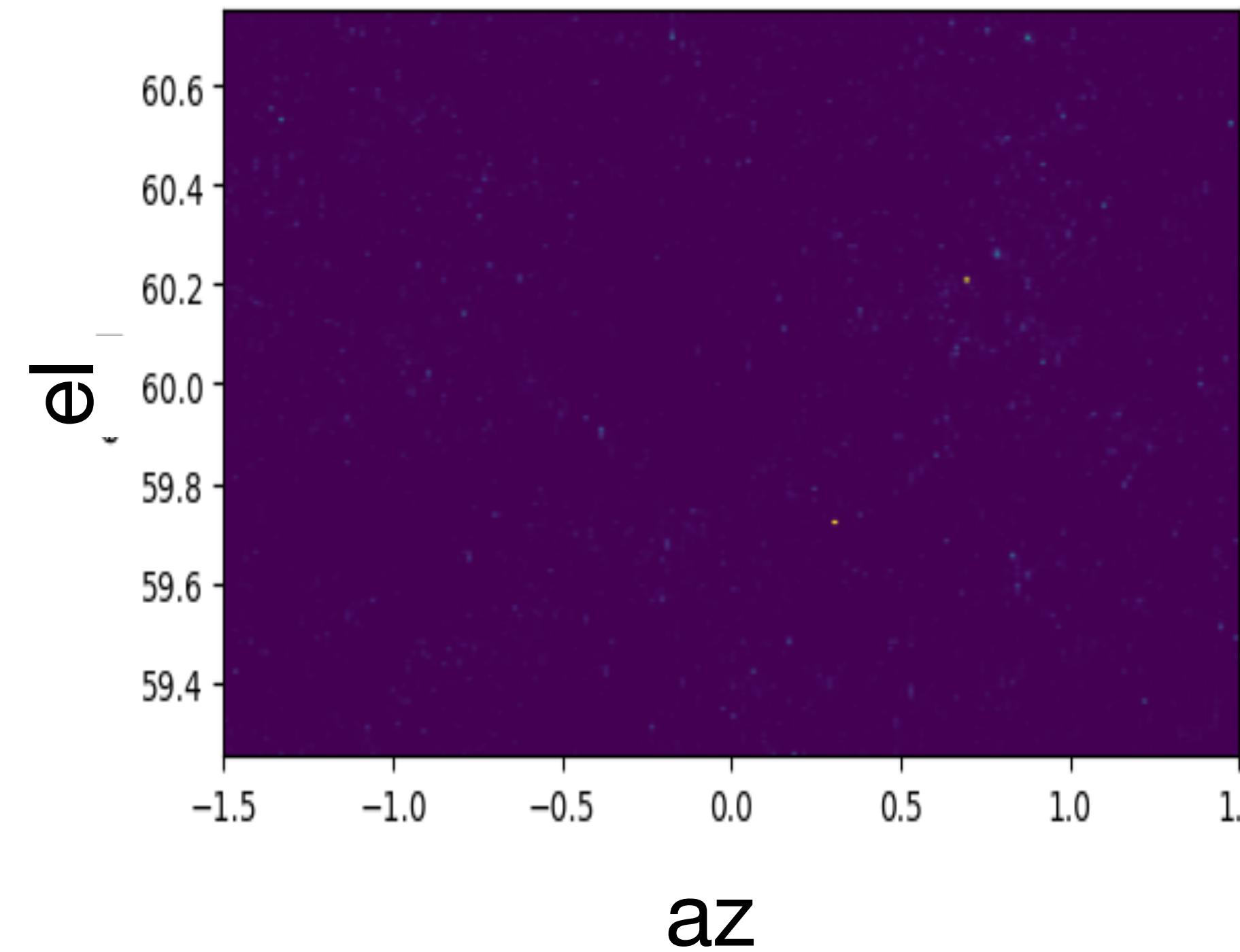
# A Quick Demo of Map Making with gateau

- Step 1: Prepare source data cube
- Step 2: Scan
- Step 3: Map Making
- Step 4: Foreground Removal

# Step 1: Prepare source data cube

- Mock creation – I'll talk tomorrow
- Convert  $x, y \rightarrow az, el$  (flat approximation for now)
- Convolution

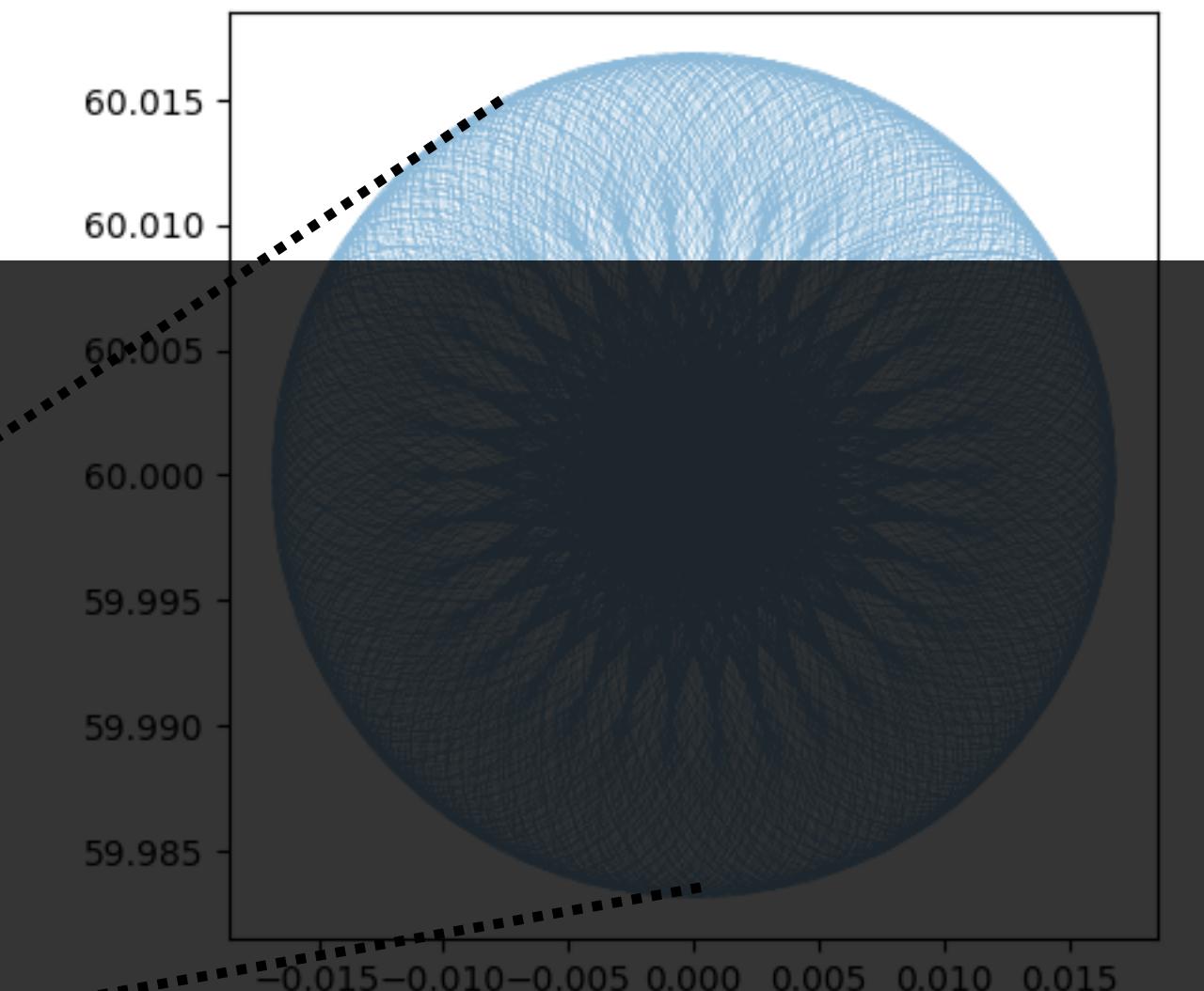
`gateau.source_utils.convolve_source_cube`



cf. 3h Scan pattern

## Step 2: Scan

Q: How to cover a large-volume?  
→ For now I chose a brute force setting



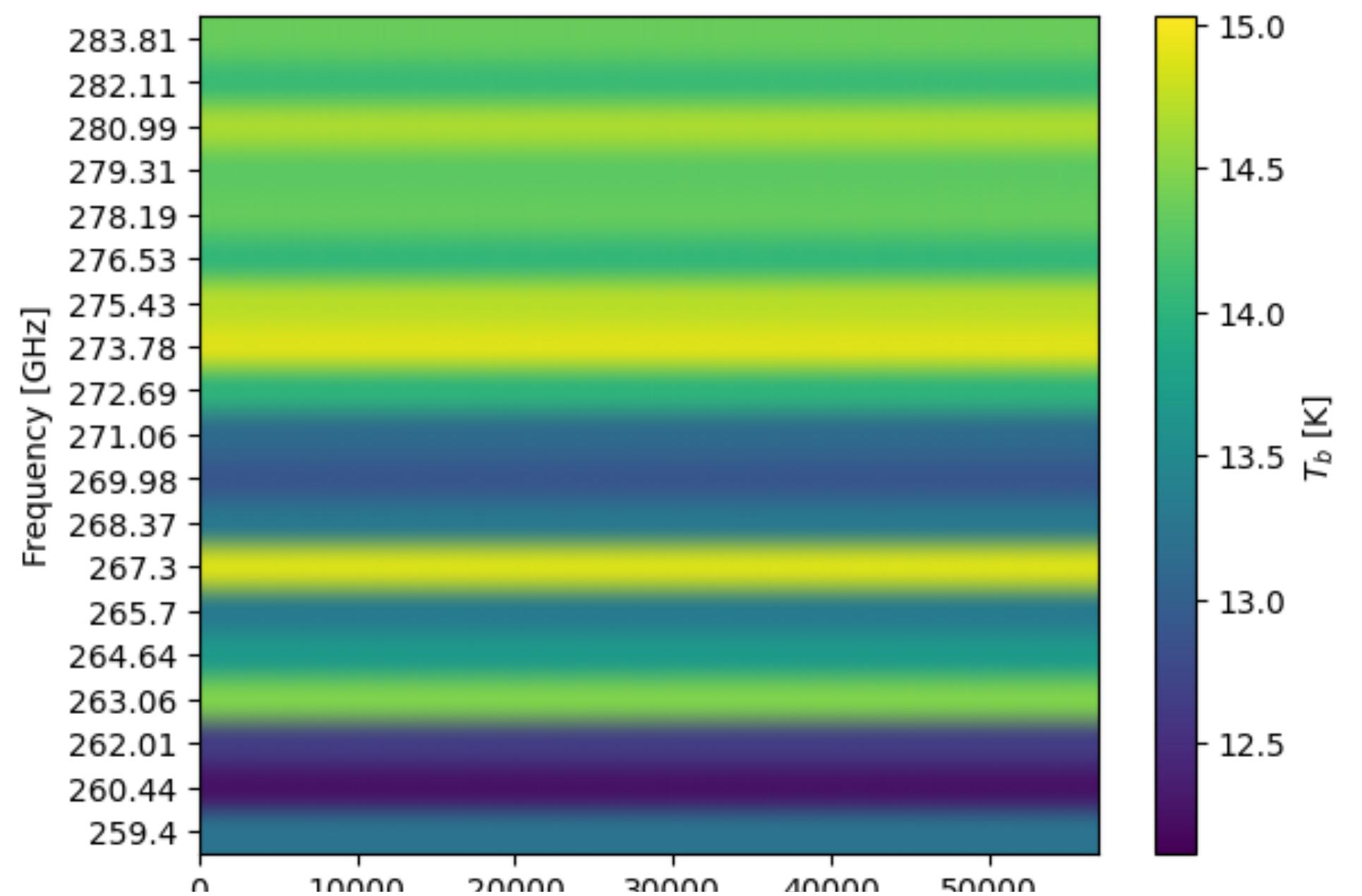
**This explanation was wrong! I'll update the slide later** with 0.1 h  
ation



# Step 3: Map Making

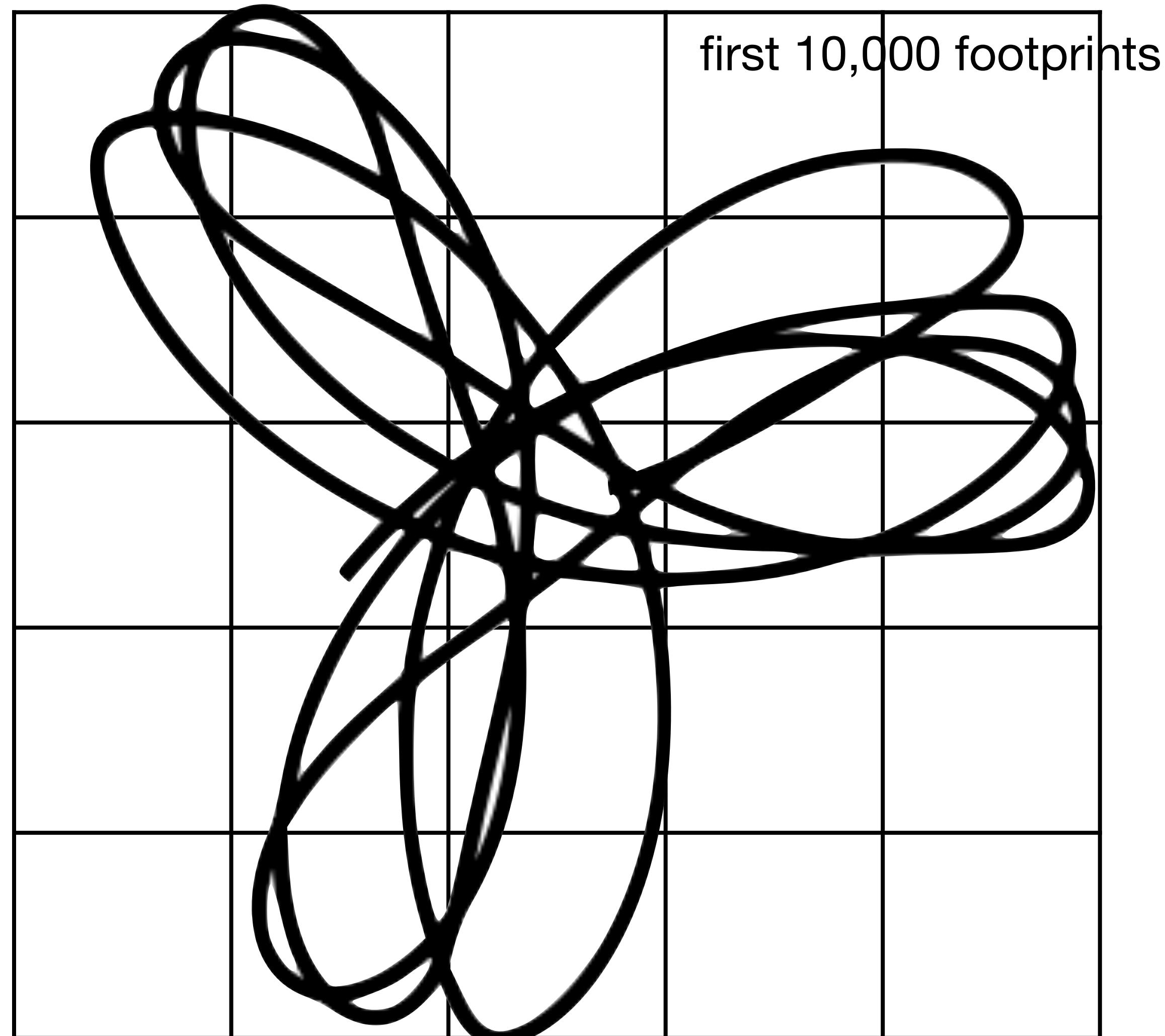
Q. How to deal with time series data?

→ For now I took the mean temperature in each voxel



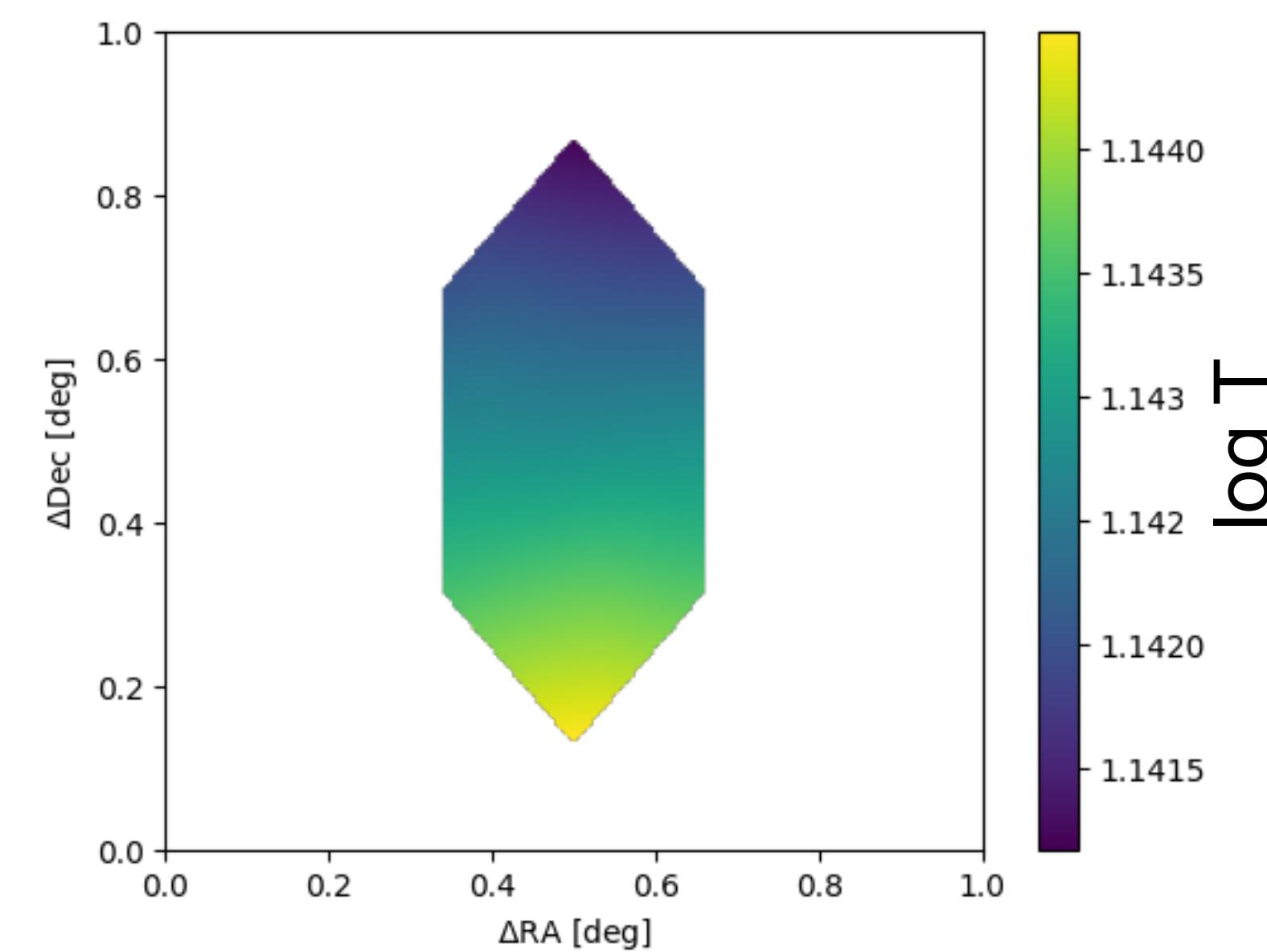
↑ This time fluctuation is for my wrong setup. I'll update this later

↓ This figure was updated after talk

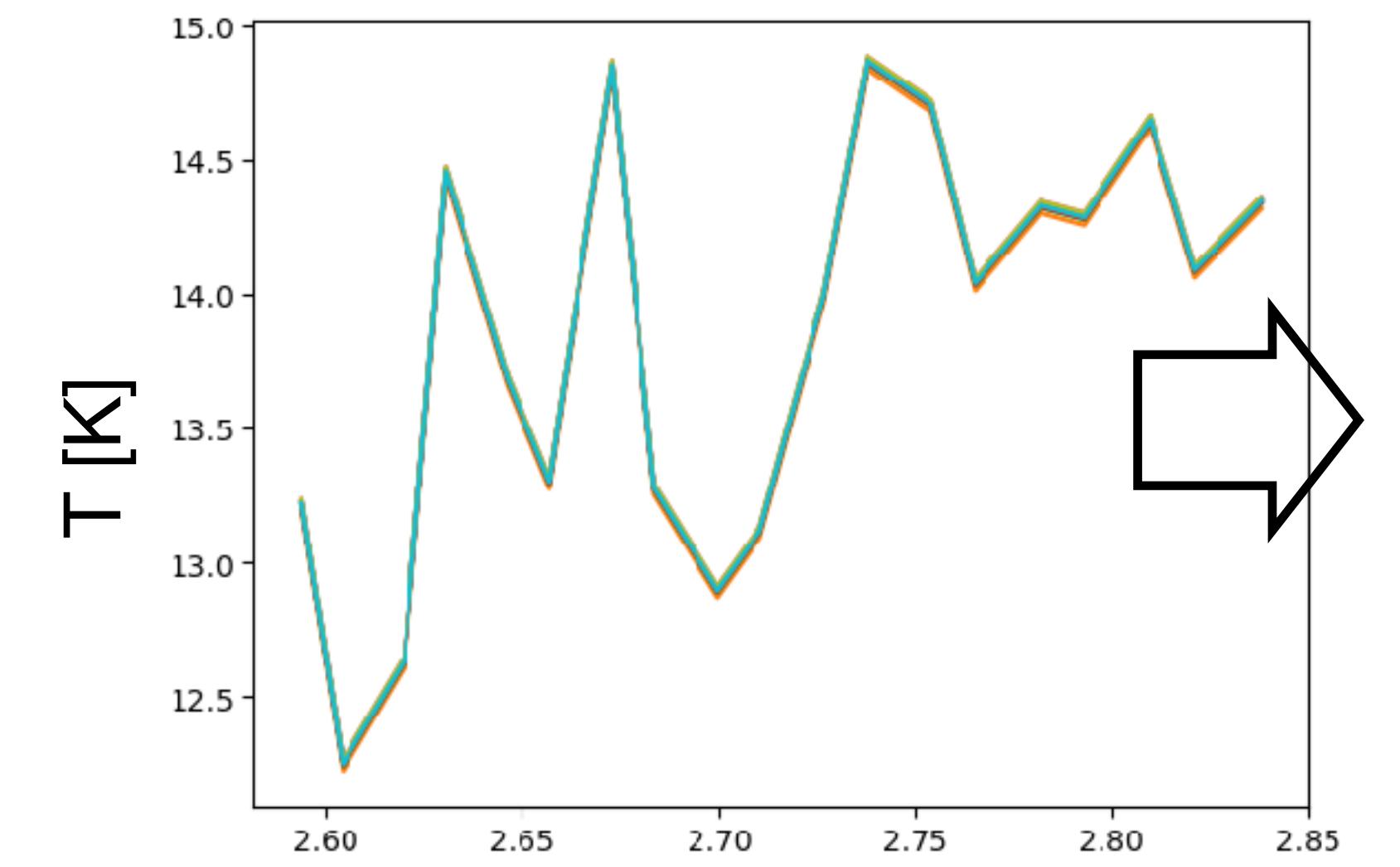


# Step 4: Foreground Removal

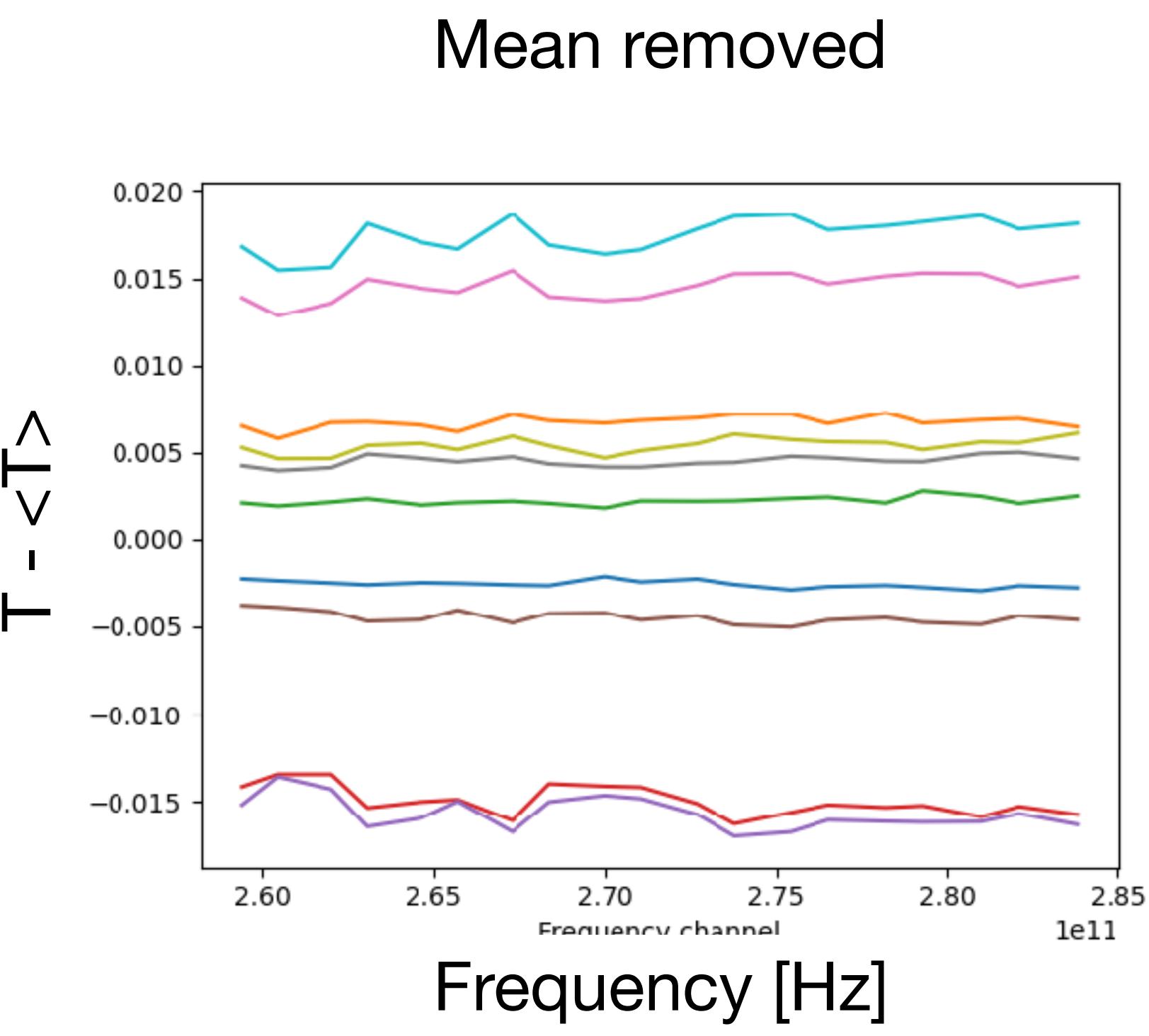
Q. How to remove the atmosphere and other foreground?  
→ For now I just removed the frequency-wise mean values



T of 10 spaxels for example



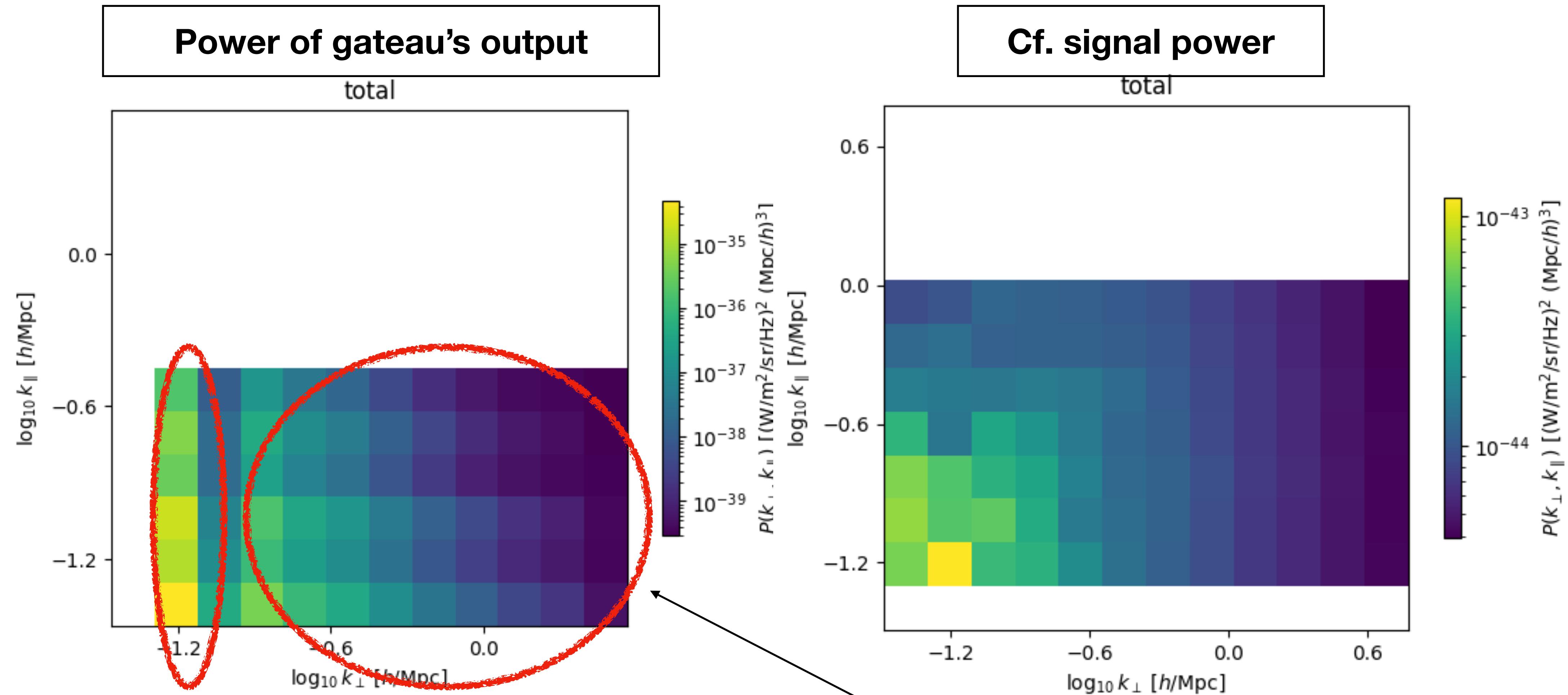
Frequency [Hz]



↑ This figure is not correct.  
I'll update this later.

# Power spectrum with gateau's output

I'll talk about map-to-power calculation tomorrow



**Spatially smooth component**

~~Dominated by random noise term?  
(can't tell with 0.1h integration)~~

**Probably due to scan/  
atmosphere?**

# Questions / TODO

## **Create mocks**

- How to cover a large volume with gateau?
- Need more complex atmosphere model or not?

Required for computing transfer  
function, testing pipelines, etc.

## **Observational data analysis**

- How to deal with time series data?
- How to remove the atmosphere and other foreground?

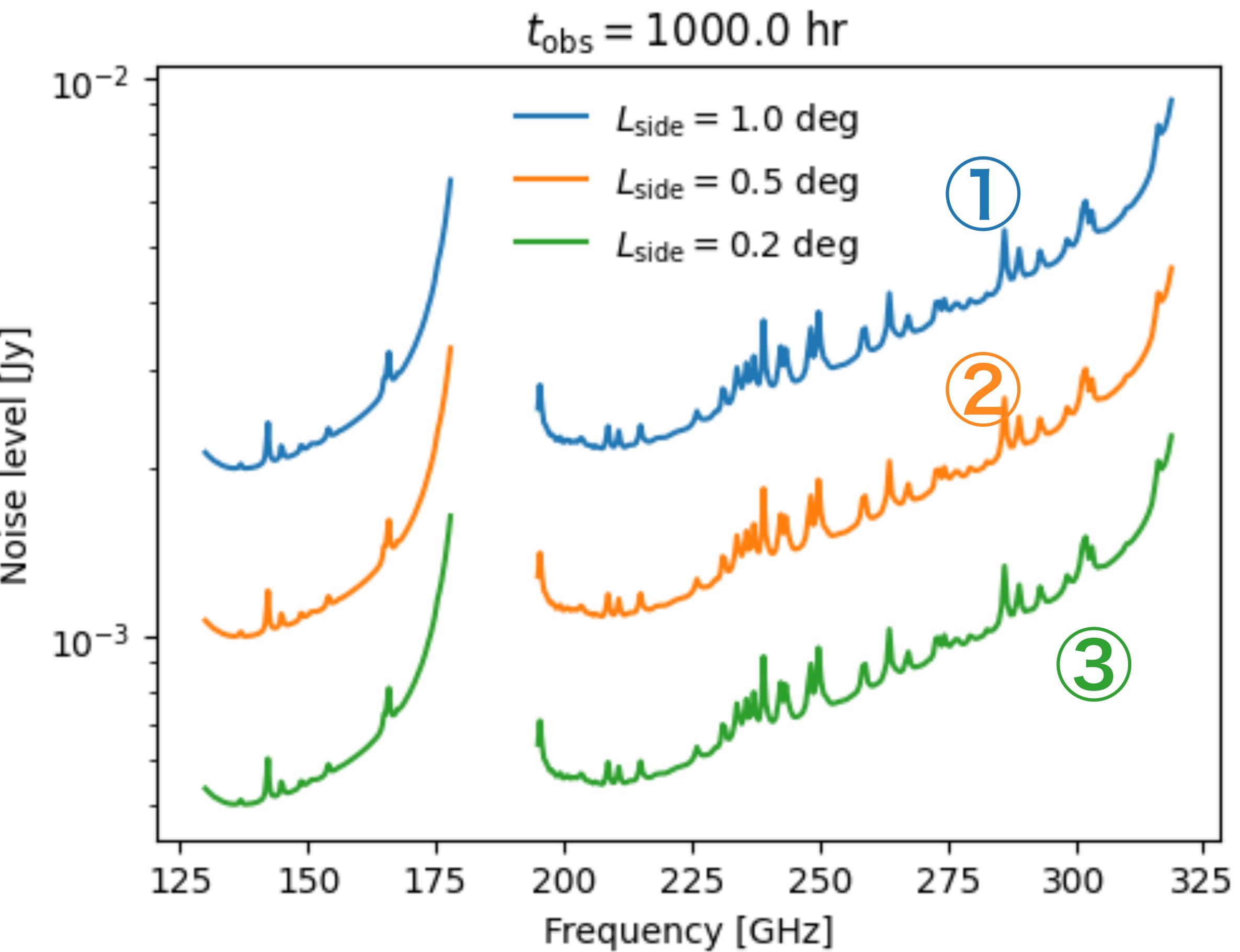
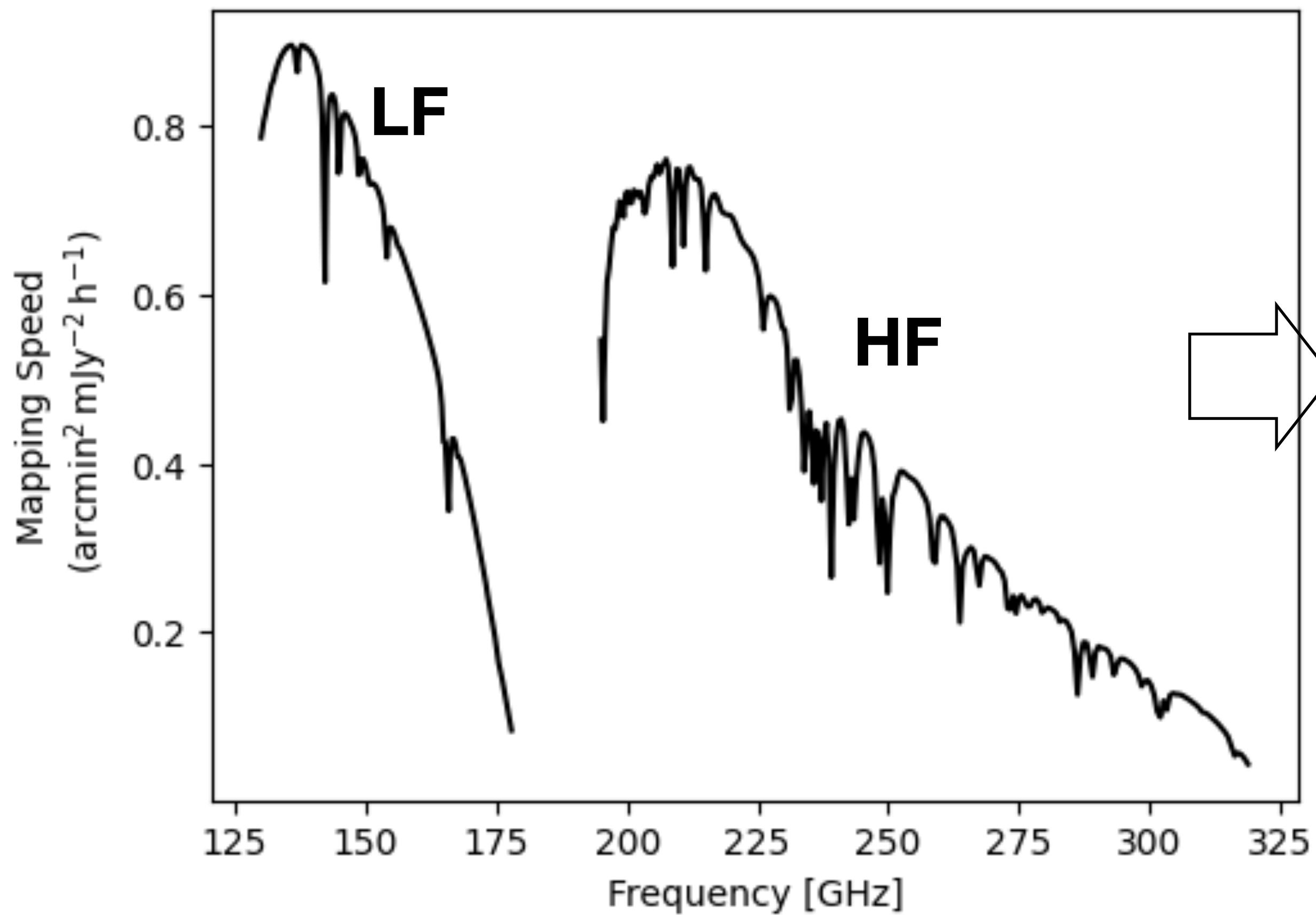
# Detectability

# Noise levels

- ① 1 deg  $\times$  1deg for 1000 h
- ② 0.5 deg  $\times$  0.5 deg for 1000 h
- ③ 0.25 deg  $\times$  0.25 deg for 1000 h

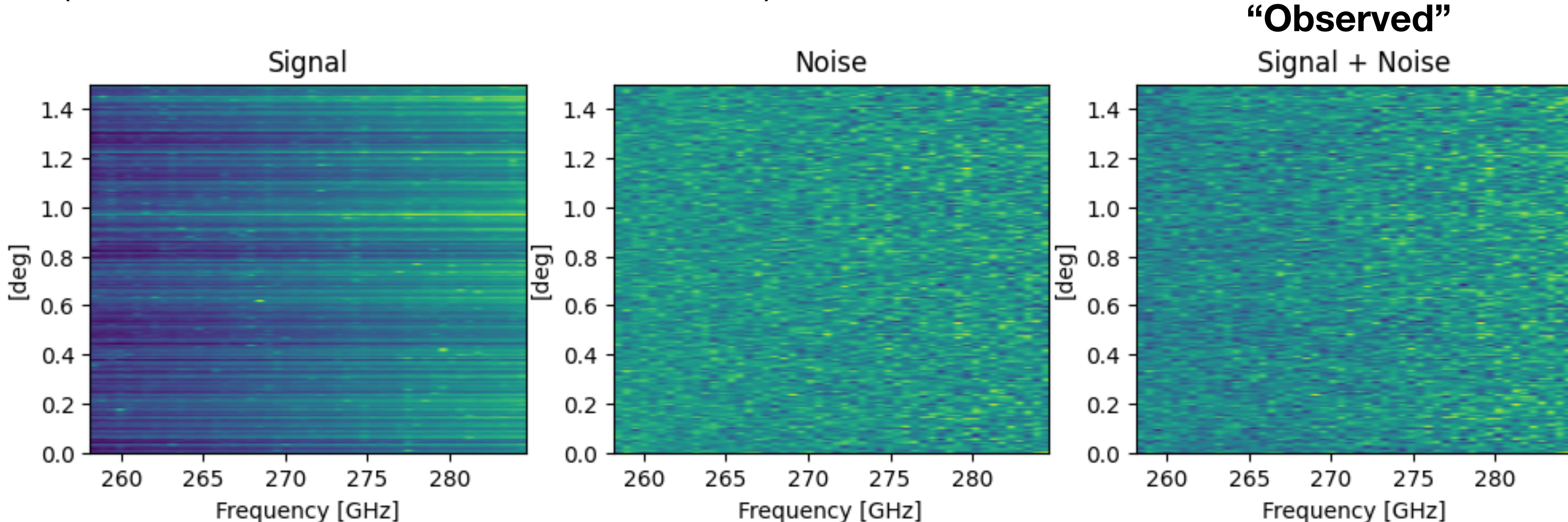
## Mapping speed

(computed with Endo-san's notebook)



# Observed = Signal + Noise

(Details on mock data → tomorrow's talk)

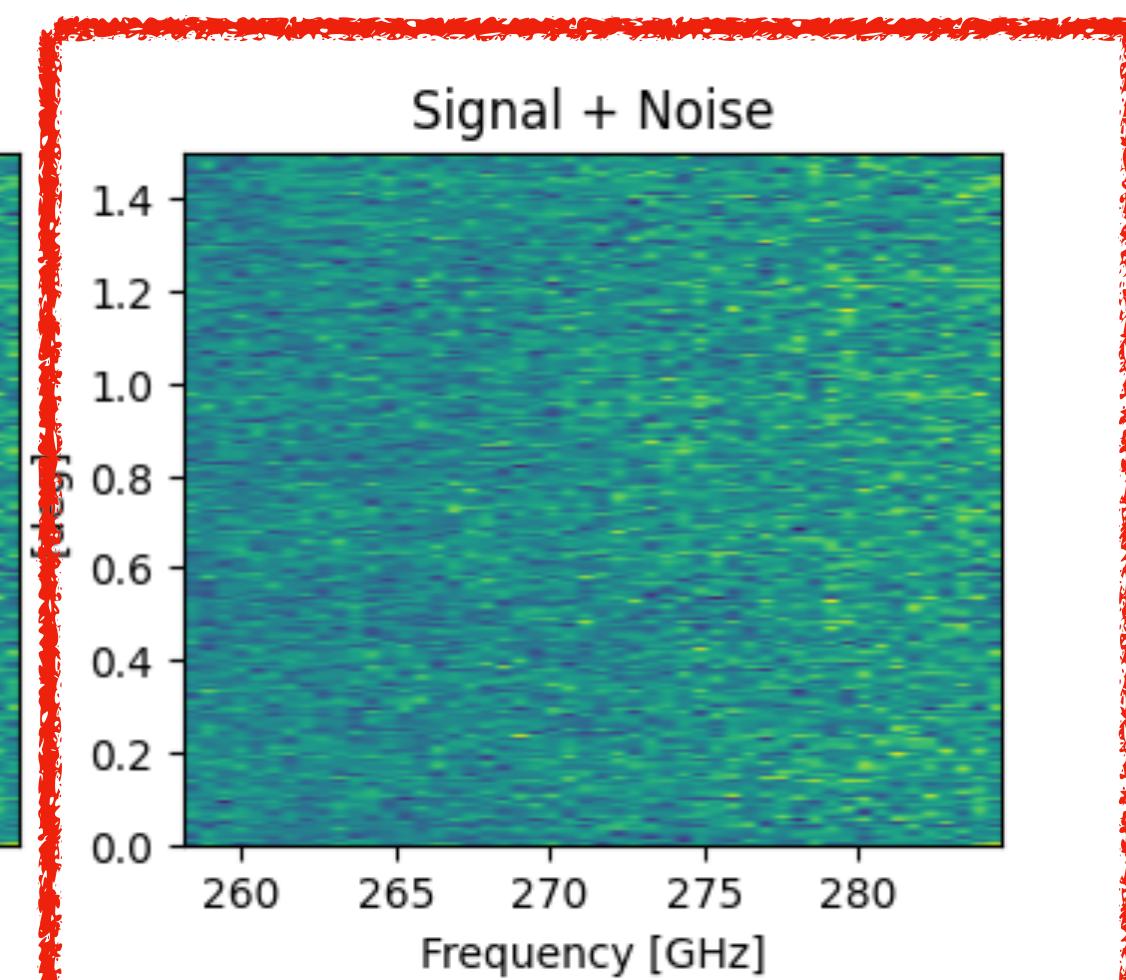
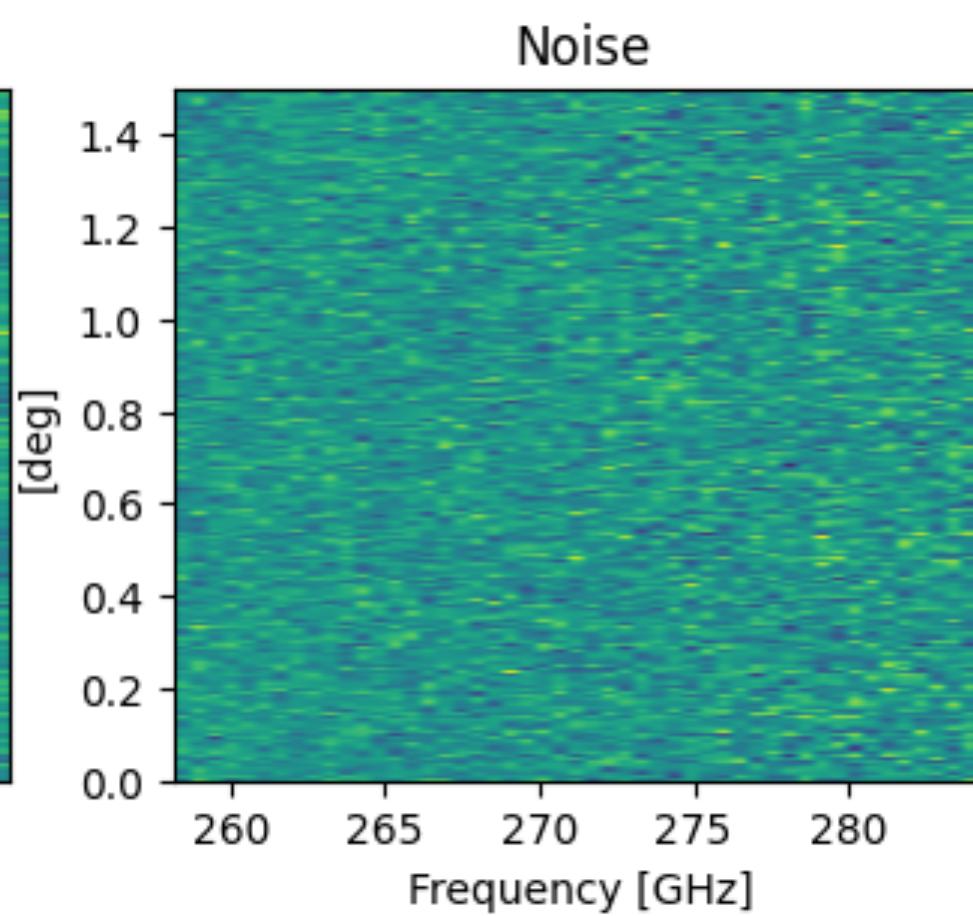
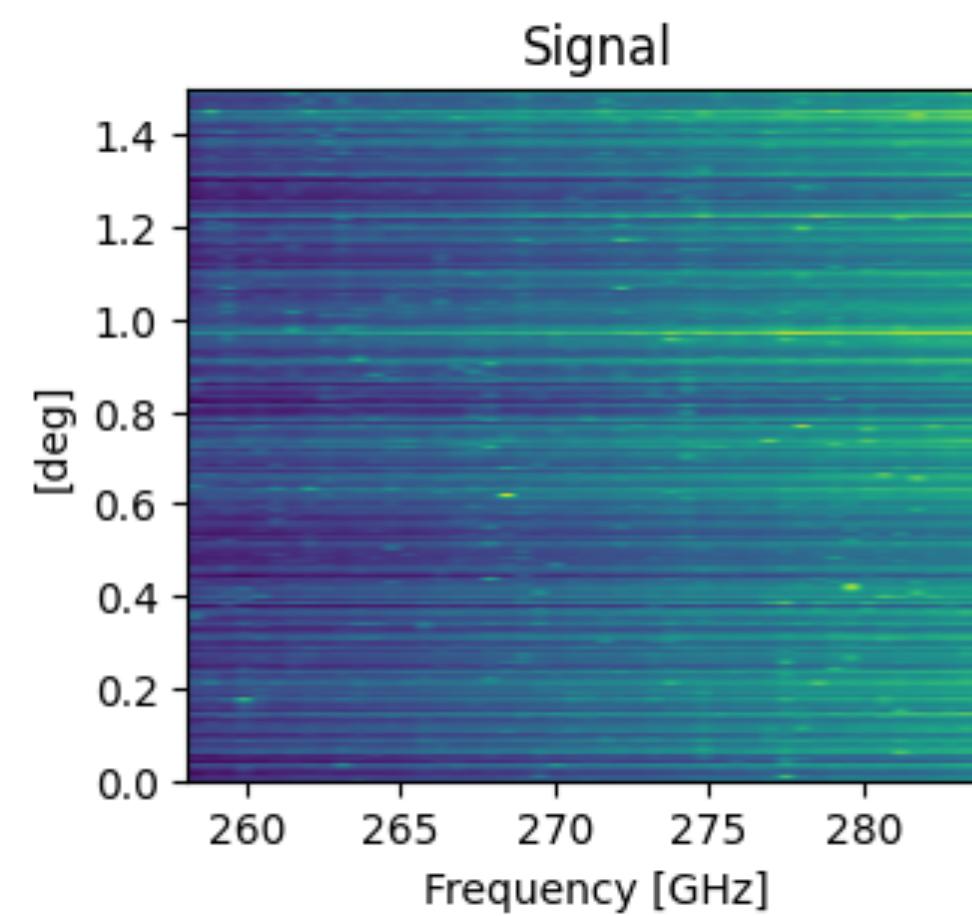


**Problem: just taking the auto-power spectrum of the observed data results in a power dominated by noise term**

# Cross-correlate data at different times

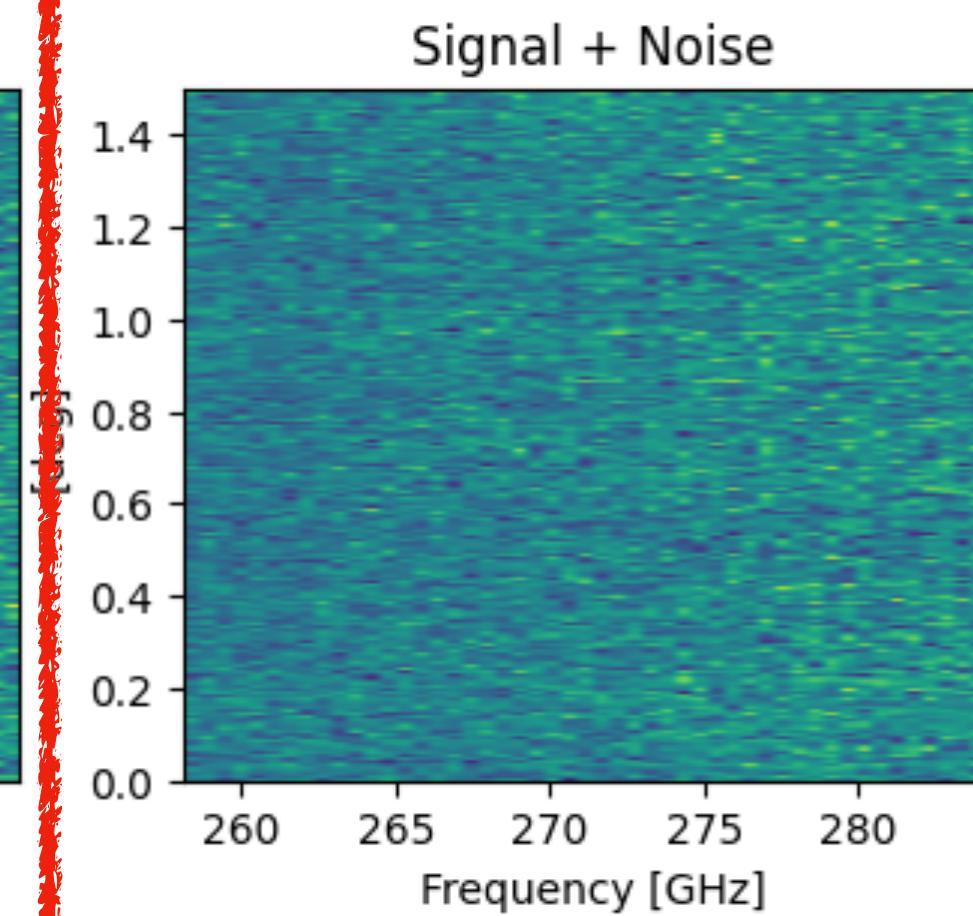
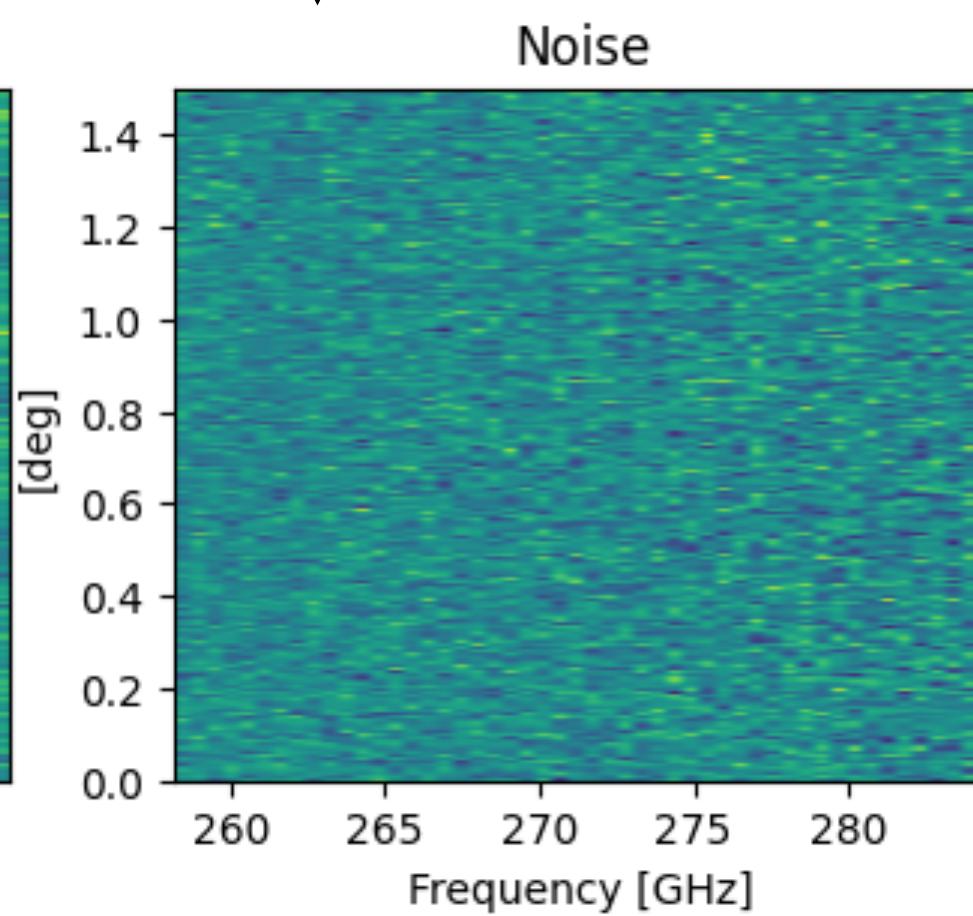
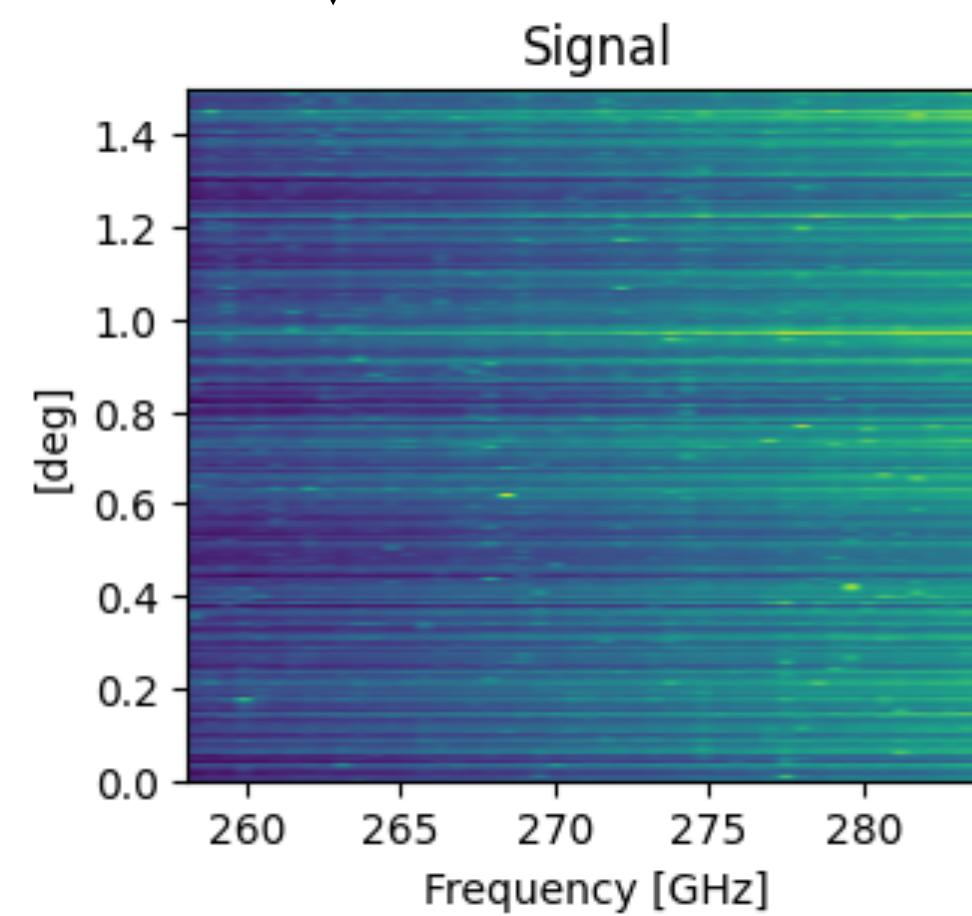
Cross correlation

time:  $T_1$



Same signal

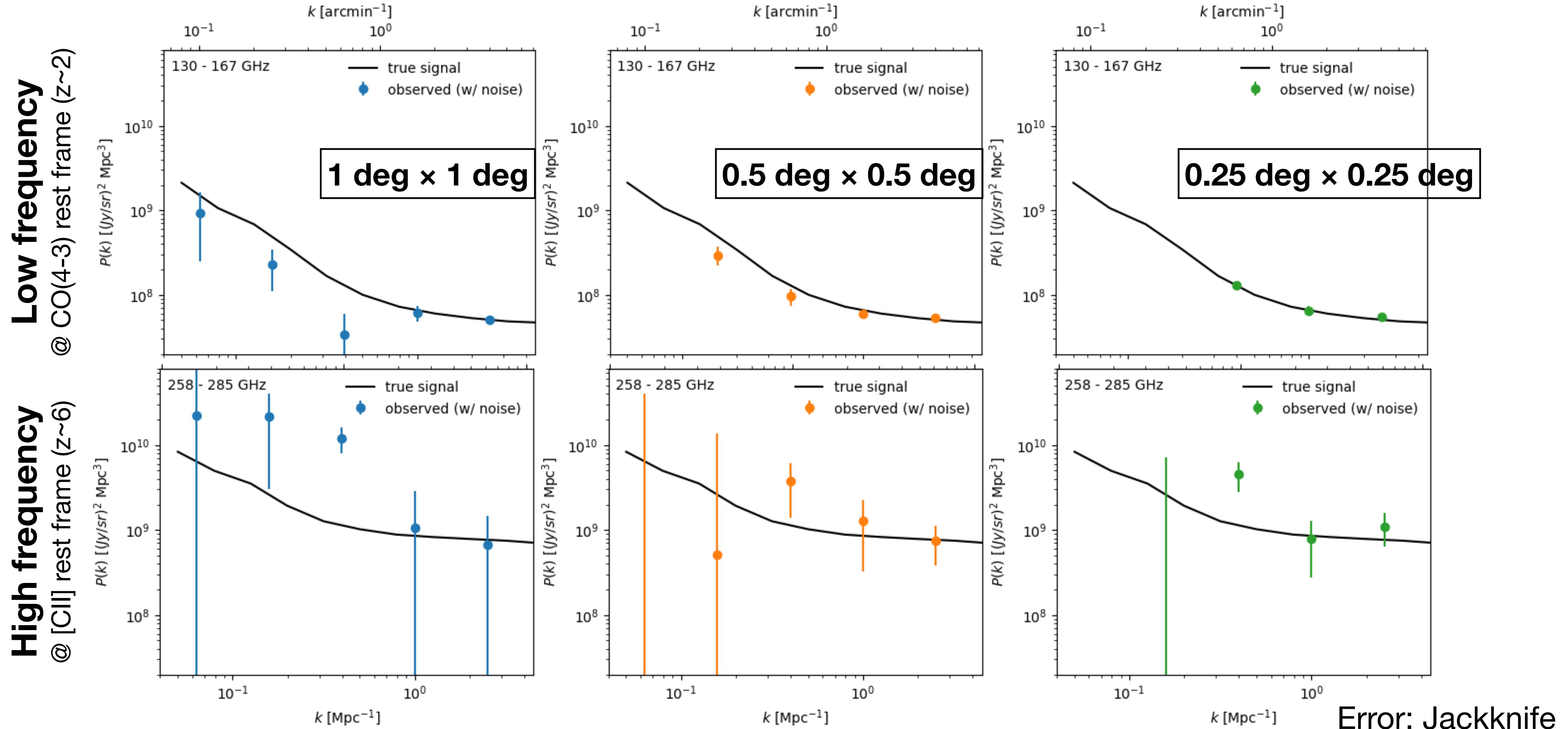
time:  $T_2$



Different noise  
→ no correlation

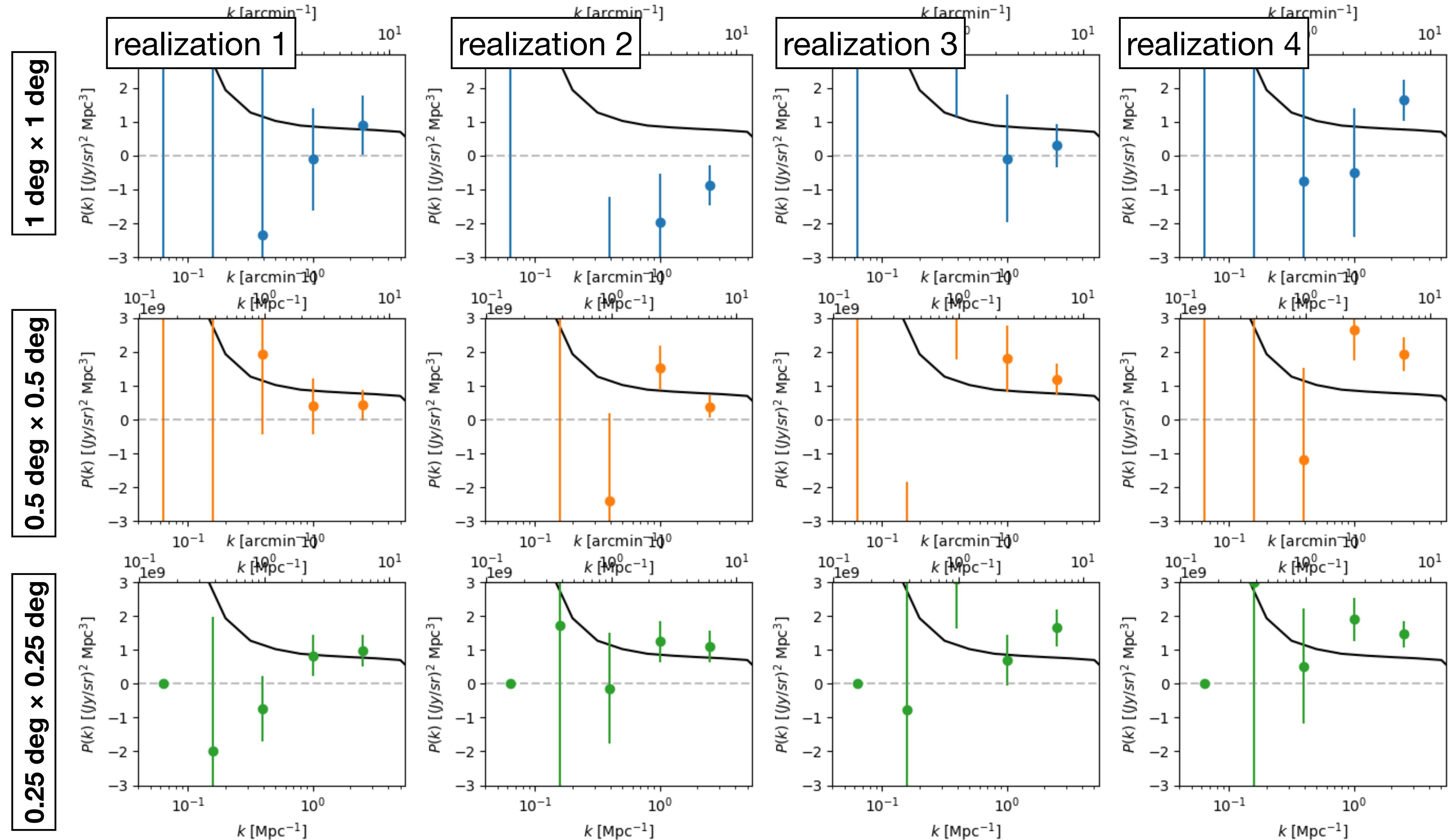
✗

# Mock observation result

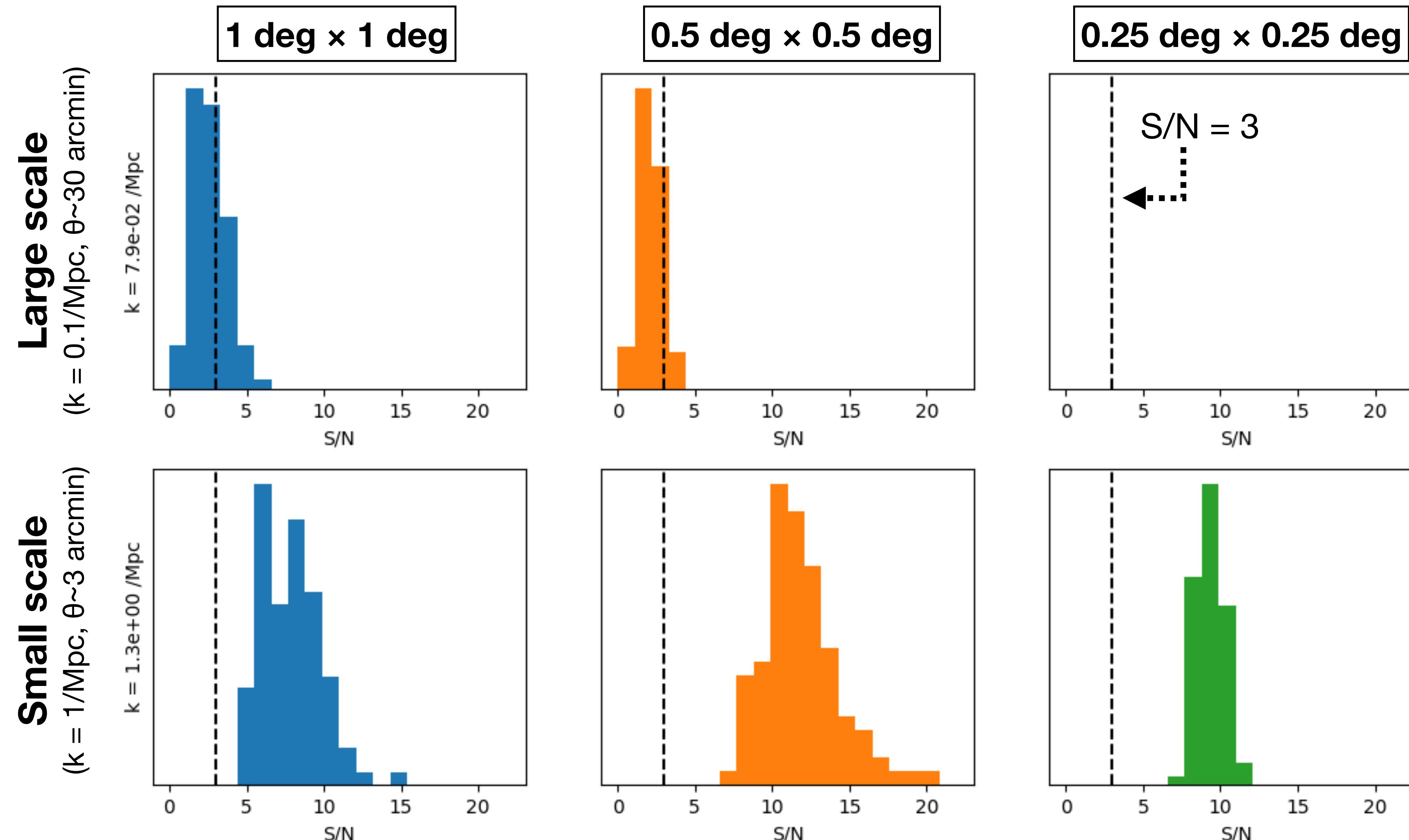


# Results depend on noise realization

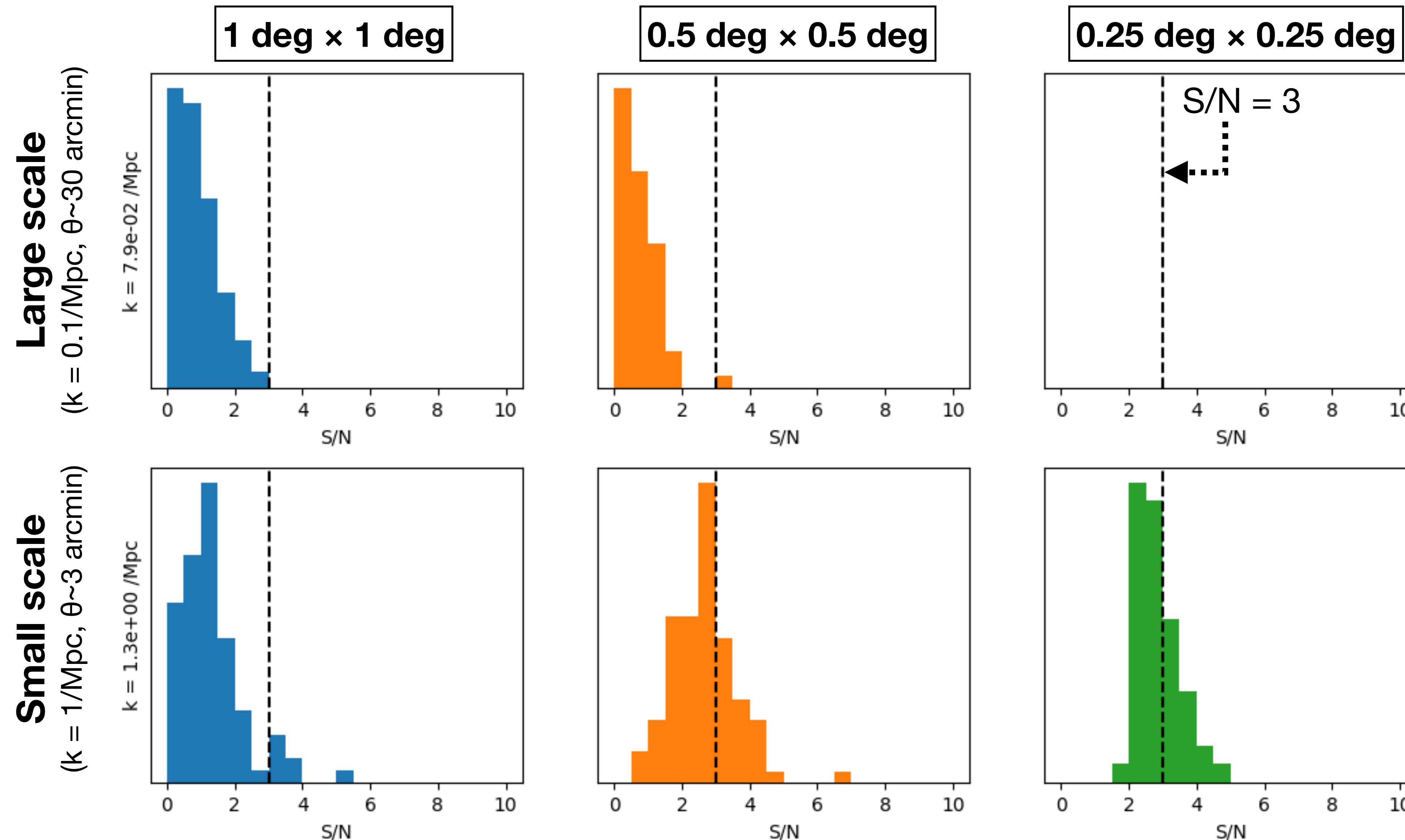
Results on HF



# S/N distribution for 100 noise realizations (LF)



# S/N distribution for 100 noise realizations (HF)



# Summary

S/N prediction based on the updated mapping speed

- S/N  $\sim 10$  for LF band ( $z \sim 2$  signals-dominated)
- S/N  $\sim 3$  for HF band ( $z \sim 2$  signals-dominated, but also incl.  $z \sim 6$  [CII])
- The detectability varies depending on the noise realization. We also need to study **dependences on emissivity models and cosmic variance effects** (currently using a fiducial emissivity model and “typical” field” in the Universe)
- **Better to observe deeper with a smaller region** to have some signals for HF (i.e., a hint for  $z \sim 6$  [CII])
  - This is also true for individual detection
- We might need to consider **cross-correlation or stacking** for robustly detecting high- $z$  [CII] signals.